

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE/NOAA FISHERIES

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CRUISE REPORT1

VESSEL: Oscar Elton Sette, Cruise SE-10-06 (SE-82)

CRUISE

PERIOD: July 7-17, 2010

AREA OF

OPERATION: Main Hawaiian Islands (Fig. 1)

TYPE OF

OPERATION: Conducted instrument recovery, diving operations, remote camera

surveys, EK60 calibration, and hydroacoustic surveys in support of

a Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center research project.

ITINERARY:

July 07 Embarked scientists Rooney, Parrish, Boland, Blyth-Skyrme, Donham,

Williams, Goldberg, and Davis and departed Ford Island at 0700 to refuel the *Sette* at Pearl Harbor. Held a diving safety stand down while ship was refueling. Upon completion of refueling, the ship departed for Penguin Bank. After clearing the sea buoy, a welcome aboard briefing was held for all scientists and new personnel followed by fire and abandon ship drills. Conducted one towed camera sled (TOAD) dive near the northeastern corner of Penguin Bank. Conditions were evaluated for another TOAD dive off northwestern Lanai, but the current was too strong, so the *Sette*

proceeded to the Auau Channel.

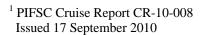
July 08 Arrived in the channel waters of Maui and began conducting operations to

recover moorings, which was completed by early afternoon. Began conducting TOAD dives at 1400 off west Maui and held a predive safety

briefing in preparation for mixed gas diving operations.

July 09 Began conducting mixed gas diving operations during morning hours,

followed by light profiles from the *Sette*'s 15-ft Safeboat (SE-4) and shipboard conductivity-temperature-depths (CTDs) at noon. TOAD camera sled dives were conducted in the afternoon and evening.



NORA NORTH

- July 10 Operations continued as before, until TOAD dives were terminated at 1630. Scientists Domokos and Comer were picked up at Lahaina Harbor by SE-4 and both embarked on the NOAA Ship *Oscar Elton Sette*. Proceeded to Kealakekua Bay.
- July 11 Arrived at Kealakekua Bay and anchored using a 2-point moor at about 0500, at which time lines were deployed for suspending the calibration sphere underneath the EK60 transducer. Calibration was completed by 1630, at which time the ship weighed anchor and proceeded to Kailua-Kona, where scientist Domokos disembarked by small boat. Continued transiting back to the Auau Channel and held a predive safety briefing in the evening.
- July 12-13 Resumed mixed gas diving operations during morning hours. Light profiles were conducted off SE-4 at noon, while CTD casts were conducted onboard the *Sette*. TOAD dives were performed in the afternoon and evening. Hydroacoustic surveys were conducted in the early morning hours and attempted in conjunction with TOAD dives.
- July 14 Hydroacoustic surveys were conducted from ca. 0030-0500. At approximately 0500, scientist Parrish reported to Medical Officer LCDR Tran that earlier in the evening he had lost his balance and fallen and hit his head while getting out of bed. Unaware that he had a cut in the back of his head, he returned to bed. In the morning, he discovered the bleeding and other effects from the fall. The Captain decided that Parrish should go to the nearest hospital; therefore, the Chief Scientist was notified. The Sette proceeded to the vicinity of Lahaina Harbor, where scientist Parrish was brought, accompanied by LCDR Tran, by small boat to an ambulance waiting on shore to take him to Maui Memorial Hospital. Although Parrish had last dived 3 days earlier, the Divers Alert Network, the Diving Medical Officer for the NOAA Diving Program, and the Hyperbaric Treatment Center at Kuakini Hospital on Oahu were all consulted, as well as the attending physician at Maui Memorial. Eventually, all parties concurred that Parrish's injuries were not related to scuba diving, but rather from a "sleepy fall" sustained on the night of July 13. The Sette remained in the vicinity of Lahaina Harbor with scientist Boland and LCDR Tran attending to scientist Parrish until he was released from the hospital in the late afternoon into the care of his wife. . After Tran and Boland returned to the ship, TOAD dives were conducted until midnight.
- July 15-16 Only three certified mixed gas divers remained on the cruise, and a minimum of four are required by NOAA dive regulations to field a mixed gas dive team. Accordingly, the Chief Scientist and Captain concurred that mixed gas diving operations had to be suspended for the remainder of the cruise. Hydroacoustic surveys were conducted, both with and without the TOAD. CTD and light profiles were conducted at noon, followed by

TOAD camera sled operations. TOAD operations were terminated at 1900 on July 16 to commence transiting to Pearl Harbor.

July 17 Returned to Pearl Harbor at 0830. End of cruise.

MISSIONS AND RESULTS:

A. Oceanographic moorings

1. Two oceanographic moorings, each with a total length of approximately 30 m and deployed in August 2009, were recovered. They consisted of a 250-lb anchor, a pair of ORE SWR acoustic releases, an SB-39 temperature recorder with a pressure transducer, an Aanderra acoustic current meter, additional Onset Tidbit temperature loggers in the middle and near the top of each mooring, glass floats in plastic hardhats, attached to a stainless steel mast, an acoustic pinger, and a strobe/RF beacon. One of the moorings also had a Vemco receiver for recording the passage of tagged fish. One of these arrays was deployed in 68 m of water and the other in 55 m to recorded information on shallower mesophotic coral ecosystems. The top of the shallower mooring was at a depth of 24 m (80 ft), and the deeper one had a lifting line floating up at the same depth with a trawl float so that both moorings could be reached by scuba divers using conventional methods and equipment.

The pairs of acoustic releases, arranged in parallel on both arrays, failed to release as a result of biofouling. For the first mooring, divers attached a 500-lb capacity lift bag to bring the mooring to the surface, where it was recovered by small boat. In the other case, divers clipped a line from the PIFSC 19-ft Safeboat (SE-6) to the lifting line, and the mooring was manually pulled to the surface and onboard the boat.

- 2. A third mooring with a total length of ca. 10 m and consisting of an ORE SWR acoustic release, a Tidbit temperature logger, and a Vemco acoustic receiver was located at a depth of 72 m. This mooring had no lifting eye in shallower waters, but the acoustic release on it worked as designed, and the mooring was easily recovered with the SE-6.
- 3. Three additional pairs of Tidbit temperature loggers were deployed during the cruise to continue the existing time series of in situ temperature data. Tidbits were attached to markers deployed to mark the beginning and end of selected dive transects. After dive operations were suspended, the last marker was deployed from the surface over a planned dive position.

B. Mixed-gas diving surveys

Four mixed gas dives were conducted (Table 1) on mesophotic reef sites identified from remotely operated vehicle and TOAD dives (Fig. 2). On each dive, a 25-m transect tape was laid out, and markers were deployed at each end to facilitate resurveying in the future. Numbers and species of fish were recorded, and benthic communities were videotaped along each transect. Divers also collected a sample of sand and gravel at each site that will be analyzed later for the presence of amphipods by collaborators at the Bishop Museum. Colonies of the coral *Leptoseris hawaiiensis* were collected for a study of their reproductive characteristics, at the request of Professor Rhian Waller in the Oceanography Department at the University of Hawaii. Dive sites were selected to fill gaps in coverage at different depths from the existing collection of transect data. Dive depths were designed to continually increase from one dive to the next over the course of the cruise, as dive teams accumulated more recent experience with mixed gas dive operations.

Mixed gas dives started in reefs composed of a dense network of branching colonies of *Montipora capitata*. As dive depth increased, the dives gradually transitioned into habitats dominated by *Leptoseris* sp. corals. During the dive on July 12, divers Ray Boland and Ens. Mike Merino encountered a large cylindrical object stuck upright in the seafloor (Fig. 3) that appears to resemble an encapsulated torpedo. Photographs and a site description were forwarded to Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Safety Officer Bill Putre. A former Explosives Ordnance Disposal team member, Bill sent the information to appropriate U.S. Navy personnel.

C. Camera sled surveys

Habitat was appraised to look for patches of mesophotic coral using a live feed video camera to survey the habitat of the contours between 50 and 160 m. One goal of this work was to expand surveying to areas outside of the immediate confines of the Auau Channel (Fig. 2). Unusually light wind conditions facilitated this, enabling dives to be completed on Penguin Bank, along the northwest coast of Maui, in the Kalohi Channel between Lanai and Molokai, and along the north and northwestern coast of Lanai. Dives were also completed off the Kihei Coast of Maui and in the Alalakeiki Channel between Maui and Kahoolawe. A total of 33 dives were completed, logging more than 35 hours of surveying the bottom and covering an estimated 50 km of seafloor (Fig. 2 and Table 2).

D. Water column profiling

1. Water column profiling was conducted with an instrument designed to measure photosynthetically active radiation (Table 3 and Fig. 2). Light profiles were conducted at noon, and from SE-4 to minimize vessel

- 2. shadow effects in the upper water column. The pressure transducer on the light meter was not functioning and could not be repaired. However, the Seabird SBE-39 temperature loggers recovered along with the 30-m long instrument moorings' pressure transducers. The *Sette*'s Survey Technician, Stephanie Floyd, downloaded one of the SBE-39s and then reprogrammed it to record pressure at the highest frequency possible. It was strapped to the light meter casing, their clocks were synchronized, and the SBE-39 subsequently provided a depth record to accompany the light measurements.
- 2. Water column profiling was also conducted with a Seabird SBE-19 CTD deployed from the *Sette*'s port side J-frame (Table 4, Fig. 2). Casts were conducted daily around noon at depths slightly above the seafloor to characterize the structure of the water column in the Auau Channel.

E. EK60 Calibration and Surveys

- 1. This cruise was selected as an opportunity to calibrate the EK60, because of its proximity to the calibration site at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii. Accordingly, in the afternoon of July 10, regular cruise operations were halted and two additional scientists were embarked via small boat from Lahaina Harbor. The *Sette* proceeded to Kealakekua Bay, anchoring there at approximately 0500 on July 11. A calibration of the EK60 was successfully completed by 1630 that day, except for the 200 kHz, which was unable to effectively detect the seafloor.
- 2. After returning to the Auau Chanel, hydroacoustic surveys were added into the mix of operations (Table 5, Fig. 2). The objective was to collect bioacoustics data for the assessment of the density, distribution, and composition of micronekton in the Auau Channel. A transect that was run during a previous cruise in 2008 was resurveyed several times. Preliminary analysis suggests that a high density of micronecktonic organisms is found near the southeastern end of the transect. This area was categorized as having a high density during the 2008 survey as well. Further analysis is required to identify any other patterns and determine their statistical significance.
 - 3. The secondary objective of acoustic surveying was to combine TOAD and EK60 operations with the hope of groundtruthing the acoustic data to match acoustic signatures with organisms seen in the TOAD imagery. The 70kHz retrieval pinger and altimeter had to be removed from the TOAD as their pinging frequencies interfered with the acoustic data. The EK60 appeared to pick up acoustic signatures seconds before organisms were seen on the TOAD cameras. The difference in time is presumably as a result of the horizontal offset between the EK60 acoustic pod on the ship's hull and the TOAD being towed aft on the starboard side. This

method needs to be further analyzed to determine its value. However, the preliminary findings are promising.

SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL:

John Rooney, Chief Scientist, Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research (JIMAR), University of Hawaii (UH)

Frank Parrish, Fishery Biologist, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Raymond Boland, Biologist, PIFSC, NMFS

Emily Donham, Optical Mapping Specialist, JIMAR, UH

Vivian Blyth-Skyrme, Optical Mapping Specialist, JIMAR, UH

Austin Williams, Seafloor Video Analyst, University of Hawaii

Brian Goldberg, Seafloor Video Analyst, University of Hawaii

Reka Demokos, Research Oceanographer, PIFSC, NMFS

Amy Comer, Research Associate, JIMAR, UH

Sarah Davis, Hollings Scholar, PIFSC, NMFS

Submitted by:

John J. Rooney

Chief Scientist

Approved by:

Samuel G. Pooley

Science Director

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center

Attachments

Table 1.--Mixed gas, decompression scuba dives conducted on cruise SE-10-06.

| | Lat. | Lat. | Long. | Long. | Max | Bottom | Bottom Divers | Safety/Support | Notes |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Date | (deg) | (min) | (deg) | (min) | Depth (m) | Gas Mix | | Divers | |
| | | | | | | | Ray | A () | SSW of Lahaina; deployed transect markers "SE10- |
| 0.00 | 6 | 6 | C L | | , c | 0000 | John | Emily Donham, | benthic video & fish surveys; collected sand/gravel |
| 01/8/7 | 22 | 20.493 | 001 | 00 | 20.3 | 10/20/32 | LOOI LES | INCHI DECUMOLILI | Doco trimis dito on branching coral roof ~1 6 pm |
| | | | | | | | | | SW of Lahaina; deployed transect markers "SE10- |
| | | | | | | | | | 06, CRES-03" & "SE10-06, CRES-04". CRES-03 |
| | | | | | | | Ray | | has tidbits #1 & #2, and was deployed as close as |
| | | | | | | | Boland, | Mike Merino, | possible to the targeted dive site. Did 25 m benthic |
| | | | | | | | Frank | Emily Donham, | video & fish surveys; collected sand/gravel sample |
| 7/10/10 | 50 | 51.508 | 156 | 42.224 | 56.1 | 18/50/32 | Parrish | Stephanie Floyd | for amphipods. |
| | | | | | | | | | Branching coral reef with some Leptoseris & ~15% |
| | | _ | | | | | Ray | | macroalgae. Deployed markers "SE10-06, CRES- |
| | | | | | | | Boland, | John Rooney, | 09" and "SE10-06, CRES-10. Found a large |
| | | | | | | | Mike | Emily Donham, | cylindrical object stuck upright in the bottom (Mk60 |
| 7/12/10 | 50 | 49.258 | 156 | 40.356 | 60.1 | 18/50/32 | Merino | Mills Dunlap | Encapsulated Torpedo?). |
| | | | | | | | | | Pinnacle at north end of Keyhole; transect was |
| | | | | | | | Ray | | actually run at 239' (72 m). Strong current made it |
| | | | | | | | Boland, | Mike Merino, | hard to get up from 252' to 239'. Leptoseris reef with |
| | | | | | | | John | Emily Donham, | lots of L. yabei, L. hawaiiensis, algae and other |
| 7/13/10 | 20 | 56.437 | 156 | 45.619 | 76.8 | 16/60/24 | Rooney | Stephanie Floyd | components. Deployed markers and tidbits. |

Table 2.--Towed camera sled dives made during SE-10-06.

| Tow ID | Start Date (UTC) | Tow duration | Min Lon (W) | Max Lon (W) | Min Lat (N) | Max Lat (N) | Min Depth (m) | Max Depth (m) |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Molokai | | | | | | | | |
| MOL10001 | 7/8/10 | 0:55:00 | 156.465 | 157.449 | 21.109 | 21.126 | 66 | 95 |
| Maui | | | | | | | | |
| MAI10001 | 7/9/10 | 1:54:00 | 156.659 | 156.653 | 21.026 | 21.032 | 64 | 76 |
| MAI10002 | 7/9/10 | 1:11:00 | 156.698 | 156.686 | 21.003 | 21.006 | 80 | 108 |
| MAI10003 | 7/9/10 | 1:15:00 | 156.745 | 156.721 | 20.964 | 20.971 | 71 | 149 |
| MAI10004 | 7/10/10 | 2:08:00 | 156.73 | 156.722 | 20.773 | 20.779 | 88 | 101 |
| MAI10005 | 7/10/10 | 2:35:00 | 156.744 | 156.734 | 20.84 | 20.866 | 58 | 72 |
| MAI10006 | 7/14/10 | 0:59:00 | 156.862 | 156.842 | 20.956 | 20.968 | 63 | 86 |
| MAI10007 | 7/14/10 | 1:04:00 | 156.809 | 156.802 | 20.93 | 20.936 | 52 | 95 |
| MAI10008 | 7/15/10 | 2:02:15 | 156.73 | 156.72 | 20.803 | 20.817 | 56 | 81 |
| MAI10009 | 7/15/10 | 1:50:20 | 156.713 | 156.693 | 20.775 | 20.791 | 86 | 92 |
| MAI10010 | 7/15/10 | 0:22:00 | 156.623 | 156.615 | 20.778 | 20.779 | 55 | 56 |
| MAI10011 | 7/15/10 | 0:29:05 | 156.621 | 156.611 | 20.773 | 20.775 | 60 | 97 |
| MAI10012 | 7/16/10 | 0:48:15 | 156.471 | 156.46 | 20.614 | 20.635 | 62 | 86 |
| MAI10013 | 7/16/10 | 1:06:15 | 156.477 | 156.465 | 20.649 | 20.679 | 90 | 100 |
| MAI10014 | 7/16/10 | 0:49:30 | 156.492 | 156.481 | 20.671 | 20.695 | 82 | 94 |
| MAI10015 | 7/16/10 | 1:24:14 | 156.498 | 156.479 | 20.677 | 20.717 | 75 | 90 |
| MAI10016 | 7/16/10 | 0:22:00 | 156.62 | 156.617 | 20.774 | 20.775 | 62 | 63 |
| MAI10017 | 7/16/10 | 0:28:20 | 156.622 | 156.618 | 20.773 | 20.777 | 57 | 64 |
| MAI10018 | 7/16/10 | 0:57:20 | 156.629 | 156.613 | 20.774 | 20.777 | 56 | 62 |
| MAI10019 | 7/16/10 | 1:52:45 | 156.559 | 156.533 | 20.716 | 20.758 | 60 | 115 |
| MAI10020 | 7/17/10 | 0:51:30 | 156.625 | 156.622 | 20.78 | 20.781 | 56 | 61 |
| MAI10021 | 7/17/10 | 1:13:30 | 156.621 | 156.595 | 20.775 | 20.781 | 56 | 63 |
| MAI10022 | 7/17/10 | 1:09:30 | 156.598 | 156.58 | 20.76 | 20.772 | 56 | 74 |

| Tow ID | Start Date (UTC) | Tow duration | Min. Long. (°W) | Max. Long. (°W) | Min. Lat. (°N) | Max. Lat. (°N) | Min. Depth (m) | Max. Depth (m) |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Lanai | | | | | | | | |
| LAN10001 | 7/13/10 | 1:03:00 | 156.951 | 156.908 | 20.984 | 20.994 | 73 | 110 |
| LAN10002 | 7/13/10 | 0:42:00 | 156.947 | 156.916 | 20.996 | 21.001 | 70 | 110 |
| LAN10003 | 7/13/10 | 1:07:30 | 156.941 | 156.899 | 20.947 | 20.953 | 45 | 81 |
| LAN10004 | 7/13/10 | 1:36:00 | 156.937 | 156.95 | 20.95 | 20.971 | 50 | 116 |
| LAN10005 | 7/13/10 | 1:44:00 | 157.003 | 157.008 | 20.952 | 20.967 | 70 | 114 |
| LAN10006 | 7/14/10 | 0:15:00 | 157.072 | 156.071 | 20.89 | 20.891 | 72 | 84 |
| LAN10007 | 7/14/10 | 0:56:00 | 157.074 | 157.08 | 20.895 | 20.901 | 81 | 102 |
| LAN10008 | 7/14/10 | 0:31:32 | 157.08 | 157.069 | 20.918 | 20.921 | 76 | 111 |
| LAN10009 | 7/14/10 | 0:21:00 | 157.047 | 157.035 | 20.949 | 20.949 | 84 | 161 |

Table 3.--Locations of light meter casts performed on cruise SE-10-06.

| Cast # | Date | latitude (minutes N of 20°) | Longitude (minutes W of 156°) | bottom depth (feet) | bottom depth (meters) |
|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 7/9/10 | 47.905 | 41.182 | 232 | 70.7 |
| 2 | 7/10/10 | 47.911 | 41.162 | 238 | 72.5 |
| 3 | 7/12/10 | 58.242 | 54.787 | 597 | 182.0 |
| 4 | 7/13/10 | 59.636 | 54.458 | 249 | 75.9 |
| 5 | 7/14/10 | 45.510 | 34.503 | 243 | 74.1 |
| 6 | 7/16/10 | 45.302 | 36.742 | 255 | 77.7 |
| 7 | 7/16/10 | 45.296 | 36.740 | 259 | 78.9 |

Table 4.--Locations of SBE-19 CTD casts performed on cruise SE-10-06.

| Serial No. | Cast No. | Date | Time | Max. Depth (m) | Latitude 'N | Longitude 'W |
|---------------|-------------|---------|----------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | 20° | 156° |
| 3029 | 1 | 7/9/10 | 19:04:48 | 49.8 | 50.20' | 42.13' |
| | | | | | 20° | 156° |
| 1791 | 2 | 7/10/10 | 22:17:54 | 49.9 | 50.91' | 42.15' |
| | | | | | 20° | 156º |
| 1791 | 3 | 7/12/10 | 22:26:24 | 70.0 | 58.80' | 54.17' |
| | | | | | 20° | 156° |
| 1791 | 4 | 7/13/10 | 22:21:41 | 108.8 | 59.309' | 53.945' |
| | | | | | 20° | 156° |
| 1791 | 5 | 7/14/10 | 22:21:24 | 71.8 | 45.235' | 34.570' |
| | | | | | 20° | 156° |
| 1791 | 6 | 7/15/10 | 22:21:37 | 49.0 | 46.434' | 37.359' |
| | | | | | 20° | 156° |
| 1791 | 7 | 7/16/10 | 22:17:08 | 72.2 | 45.260' | 36.573' |

Table 5.--Hydroacoustic survey activities conducted on cruise SE-10-06.

| ACTIVITY | | Date (GM | T) | Time (| GMT) | Location | |
|-------------|-----|----------|---------|--------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Туре | LOG | Start | End | Start | End | Start | End |
| ACOUST_1 | 002 | 7/13/10 | 7/13/10 | 10:03 | 16:29 | 20 57.783N 156 56.785W | 20 55.616N 156 46.800W |
| ACOUST_1 | 003 | 7/14/10 | 7/14/10 | 10:43 | 15:01 | 21 57.783N 156 56.785W | 20 56.326N 156 49.160W |
| ACOUST_2 | 004 | 7/15/10 | 7/15/10 | 15:13 | 19:30 | 20 43.745N 156 34.464W | 20 46 140N 156 42.288W |
| TOAD_ACOUST | 005 | 7/15/10 | 7/15/10 | 20:30 | 21:05 | 20 46.627N 156 37.213W | 20 46.432N 156 37.101W |
| TOAD_ACOUST | 006 | 7/15/10 | 7/15/10 | 21:24 | 22:03 | 20 46.627N 156 37.213W | 20 46.432N 156 37.101W |
| TOAD_ACOUST | 007 | 7/16/10 | 7/16/10 | 8:28 | 9:03 | 20 46.627N 156 37.213W | 20 46.432N 156 37.101W |
| TOAD_ACOUST | 800 | 7/16/10 | 7/16/10 | 9:19 | 9:33 | 20 46.627N 156 37.213W | 20 46.432N 156 37.101W |
| ACOUST_2 | 009 | 7/16/10 | 7/16/10 | 10:40 | 15:00 | 20 43.745N 156 34.464W | 20 47.302N 156 41.139W |
| TOAD_ACOUST | 010 | 7/16/10 | 7/16/10 | 15:40 | 16:15 | 20 46.627N 156 37.213W | 20 46.432N 156 37.101W |
| TOAD_ACOUST | 011 | 7/16/10 | 7/16/10 | 16:32 | 17:40 | 20 46.627N 156 37.213W | 20 46.432N 156 37.101W |
| TOAD_ACOUST | 012 | 7/17/10 | 7/17/10 | 0:18 | 1:19 | 20 46.627N 156 37.213W | 20 46.432N 156 37.101W |
| TOAD_ACOUST | 013 | 7/17/10 | 7/17/10 | 1:37 | 2:51 | 20 46.627N 156 37.213W | 20 46.432N 156 37.101W |

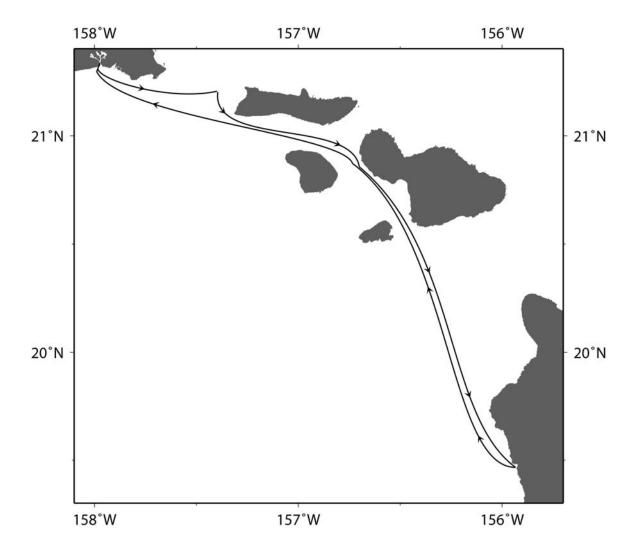


Figure 1.--Track for Oscar Elton Sette cruise SE-10-06.

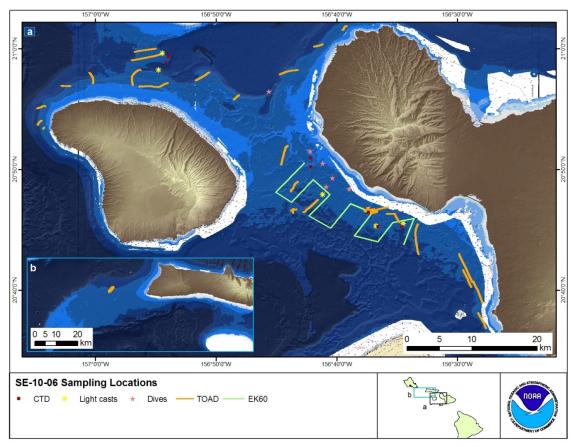


Figure 2.--Map of scientific surveying, dives, and other activities on cruise SE-10-06.



Figure 3.--Cylindrical object encountered outside of Lahaina Harbor during a mixed gas dive to a depth of 60 m (197 ft).